

# THE KENNA RECORD.

VOL. 10.

KENNA, CHAVES COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

NO. 35.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Sept. 11, 1916.  
Notice is hereby given that James A. Keller, of Redland, N. M., who on Jan. 8, 1914, made H. E. Serial No. 028108, for W. N. E. Sec. 20, T. 36 N., R. 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Redland, N. M., on Oct. 16, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Lewis H. Propps, James J. Keller, James W. Silvers, Robert L. Finley, all of Redland, N. M.  
Emmett Patton, Register.  
Sept. 15-Oct. 13.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Sept. 11, 1916.  
Notice is hereby given that Martin L. Clapper, of New Hope, N. M., who on Feb. 15, 1913, made H. E. Serial No. 026609, for W. 1/2 Sec. 34, T. 35 N., R. 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Toombs, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at New Hope, N. M., on Oct. 21, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Joe T. Smith, Benjamin F. Hinesley, Arthur M. Carroll, John E. Burns, all of New Hope, N. M.  
Emmett Patton, Register.  
Sept. 15-Oct. 13.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Sept. 11, 1916.  
Notice is hereby given that Charlie Walker of Allie, N. M., who on Nov. 8, 1915, made H. E. Serial No. 026800, for W. 1/2 Sec. 22, T. 36 N., R. 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Redland, N. M., on Oct. 16, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Kebry O. Danforth, Henry C. Boteler, Joseph A. Strman, these of Allie, N. M.; Fred O. Henry, of Redland, N. M.  
Emmett Patton, Register.  
Sept. 15-Oct. 13.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Sept. 11, 1916.  
Notice is hereby given that Eada B. Richardson, of Garrison, N. M., who on Oct. 27, 1913, made H. E. Serial No. 27912, for Lot 4, Sec. 1, T. 35 N., R. 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Redland, N. M., on Nov. 6, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Eada B. Baugh, George L. Swearingin, James S. Swearingin, John D. Pruitt, all of Garrison, N. M.  
Emmett Patton, Register.  
Oct. 6-Nov. 7.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Sept. 25, 1916.  
Notice is hereby given that William B. Carroll of Richland, N. M., who on Aug. 12, 1914, made H. E. Serial No. 026609, for S. 1/2 Sec. 25, T. 35 N., R. 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Toombs, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Richland, N. M., on Nov. 11, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Arthur M. Carroll, Benj. F. Hinesley, these of New Hope, N. M.; Charles R. Peck, T. Lee Seeman, these of Richland, N. M.  
EMMETT PATTON, Register.  
Oct. 6-Nov. 3.

In order to vote on Nov. 7th you must register.—Books at the Kenna Bank.

FORD CAR—in good repair, for sale or trade.  
Highway Garage, Elida, S22-1f.

You who have been kicking about the laws of our country and the execution of same, either come out on Nov. 7th and cast your vote for the right, or else forever, hereafter hold your peace.

## Mexican Problem

### An Inheritance:

In the minds of Republican politicians and editors there is considerable confusion with respect to modern American-Mexican history. Some of them seem to think that the Mexican problem is the creation of the Democratic administration, that it is a "Wilson Problem." The truth is it is America's problem, and it was as much a Taft problem as it has been a Wilson problem, and in the event of Mr. Hughes' election it would be a Hughes problem. It is very likely that as Mr. Wilson handled the problem much as Mr. Taft did, Mr. Hughes' method of handling it would not differ materially from that of Mr. Wilson.

Let us take a glance at the record. Mr. Taft became president on March 4, 1909. Within twenty months after Mr. Taft's inauguration, trouble in serious form broke out in Mexico; and during all of the balance of his administration, this trouble continued.

On November 8, 1910, there was rioting in Mexico City. The American flag was destroyed, the windows of American residences and business houses were broken; a streetcar containing American school children was stoned and the son of the United States ambassador was assaulted. These disturbances continued two or three days.

On November 10th there was rioting in Guadalajara. The American flag was burned and the windows of American banks and stores were broken. These disturbances continued two or three days.

On November 10, 1910, there was rioting at various points in Mexico. American consulates were wrecked and the records of the consulates were destroyed.

## NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Sept. 25, 1916.  
To John H. Wadman, of Boaz, N. M., (Record Address), Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Ernest T. Kaykendall, who gives Valley View, New Mexico, as his postoffice address did on Sept. 14th, 1916, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry, No. 034015, made Feb. 10th, 1916, for W. 1/2 Sec. 24, T. 35 N., R. 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, and W. 1/2 Sec. 25, T. 35 N., R. 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you have wholly abandoned said tract of land for more than six months last past; that you have never established residence on the land since filing.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegation will be taken by this office as having been confessed, by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.  
Emmett Patton, Register.  
Date of first publication Sept. 25, 1916  
" second " Oct. 6, 1916  
" third " Oct. 13, 1916  
" fourth " Oct. 20, 1916

On November 18, 1910, the Madero revolution broke out and from that date on there was general disorder in Mexico.

On March 7, 1911, twenty thousand United States regulars were mobilized along the Mexican border.

On April 13, 1911, Mexican forces took Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Arizona. In Douglas, Arizona, three Americans were killed and five were wounded.

On April 4, 1912, Mexicans again attacked Agua Prieta, half the town of Douglas, Arizona, was under fire of Mexican guns. On that occasion seven Americans were wounded. Governor Sloan of Arizona called upon President Taft for the protection of Americans. The president replied declining to take military action.

On October 10 and 11, 1911, Mexican rebels attacked and captured Juarez. One thousand and American troops patrolled the American border and in El Paso, Texas, five Americans were killed and seventeen wounded.

On May 12, 1911, Secretary of State Knox sent to Mexico City a note denying that the United States intended to intervene.

On March 29, 1912, rifles were sent to the American legation in Mexico City for the protection of American citizens. American colonists in Northern Mexico flocked across the border, and there was great damage to American property by the Mexican mobs.

On April 14, 1912, the state department warned Madero and Orozco against further outrages to American lives and property.

That all occurred prior to the presidential election of 1912.

On December 4, 1912, President Taft, in a message to congress described his Mexican policy of "patient non-intervention."

On February 9, 1913, there was an uprising against the Mexican government in Mexico City. Many days of the street fighting followed. Several hundred Mexican civilians were killed, including two American women.

It was in February, during President Taft's administration, that Madero was killed and Huerta demanded recognition; but there was no recognition of Huerta and no intervention under the Taft administration.

On March 15, 1911, a few days more than two years after President Taft was inaugurated and about two years before his term expired, President Taft addressed a letter to the chief of staff, and in that letter he declined to do the very things Republicans are now denouncing President Wilson for not doing.

Following is an extract from President Taft's Letter:

"The assumption by the press that I contemplate intervention on Mexican soil to protect American lives or property, is of course gratuitous, because I seriously doubt whether I have such authority. . . . Indeed as



By HOPE AINSLIE.

James Podderington puffed at his meersack. The floor clock had chimed eight several minutes before and Anthony Saxton had not put in an appearance.

After a bit, Mr. Podderington's keen ear detected the sound of rubber treads on gravel, and the lines of his wrinkled face softened as he touched a bell. One could never tell at Anthony's age which game of chess would be the last.

"Hello, Jimmy!" Anthony, fat and apoplectic of complexion, waddled into the room. "Sorry I'm late."

Mr. Podderington grunted sourly. "You look it! What did you come at for if you have to be late?"

"Tut-tut, Jimmy. Don't be so vinegary. I'm late because I had to send a telegram. Nellie's girl is coming to visit her granddaddy. I had a letter today. I haven't seen her since she

you know, I have already declined, without Mexican consent, to order a troop of cavalry to protect the breakwater we are constructing just across the border in Mexico in the mouth of the Colorado river to save the Imperial Valley, although the insurgents have scattered the Mexican troops and were taking our horses and supplies and frightening our workmen away."

On April 17, 1911, the governor of Arizona sent a telegram to the president, reading in part as follows:

"As a result of today's fighting across the international line, but within gunshot range of the heart of Douglas, five Americans were wounded on this side of the line. . . . In my judgement radical measures are needed to protect our innocent people. . . . It will be impossible to safeguard the people of Douglas unless the town be vacated."

To this telegram President Taft replied as follows:

"The situation might justify me in ordering our troops across the border, but if I take this step, I must face the possibility of greater resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger of having our motives misconstrued and misrepresented, and of thus inflaming Mexican popular indignation. . . . It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course; and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it. I cannot therefore order the troops at Douglas to cross the border, but I must ask you and the local authorities in case the same danger occurs, to direct the people of Douglas to place themselves where bullets cannot reach them, and thus avoid casualty."

The only difference between the Wilson policy and the Taft policy was that Mr. Wilson called it "watchful waiting," while Mr. Taft called it "patient non-intervention." (See Message 1912.)

On November 26, 1910, the Outlook, which became famous by reason of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt was its contrib-

was a baby, and—let's see—how old is she now? I forget, but she graduated last spring.

"Are we, or are we not, going to have a game tonight?—If you'd rather have a quilting bee, where everyone can talk his head off, we might arrange it."

Anthony put out a protesting hand. "All right James, I'll play right now and won't say another word."

"And secretly tickled to death," snapped Mr. Podderington, moving his queen's pawn two spaces with a jerk. "When your relation arrives that means an end to all this. I hope you realize."

Mr. Saxton looked his wretchedness. Podderington decided to change tactics.

"All right, Toney, don't worry. We'll fix it some way. I have it! I'll send for one of Bertha's boys to visit me. Anything over twenty, say. There now, drop the whole thing and play!"

The week before Mr. Anthony Saxton received the disturbing news of his granddaughter's visit, Mrs. Tom Weatherby happened to look out of her living-room window just as Virginia Weatherby and Harold Harcourt parted company.

Mrs. Weatherby's keen eyes detected something in his manner that made her bristle with indignation. And when Virginia came in with blazing cheeks and a soft, happy light in her deep blue eyes, the rage in her mother's heart overpowered its bounds.

"Virginia, this nonsense between you and Harold Harcourt has got to stop. Your Grandfather Saxton would never permit it. You must remember your duty to your family. If we allowed such a thing as a marriage with anyone of the Harcourt family, we should be cut off without a cent."

And after a heart-to-heart talk with Mr. Weatherby, it was decided that it was time to remind Grandfather Saxton of their existence anyway, and Virginia's trip was planned.

"Virginia," said Grandfather Saxton across the prodigious dinner table the first evening, "an old friend is coming tonight to play cards."

Something in her sad face made it hard for him to suggest that she make any effort to entertain a strange young man at his bidding.

The old man felt misgivings. "Podderington's an old fool!" he exploded suddenly, to Virginia's surprise and wonderment. "Look here, Virginia, he's bringing a young cub of a grandson of his along for you to entertain. You look him over and if you don't like him say so and out he'll go."

At eight o'clock precisely, a motor rattled upon the drive, then came a few loud taps of the knocker. In another instant, Mr. James Podderington came into the room followed by a younger man, who stopped suddenly when the girl got up from her chair and turned to meet them.

"Virginia!" he cried, starting forward.

"Harold!" cried Virginia at the same moment and looking as though she were undecided whether to faint or rush headlong into the arms he was making it apparent were quite ready to receive her. But the color in her cheeks made it plain to Grandfather Saxton that her recent indisposition was not due entirely to poor health.

"Huh—huh! What's all this?" cried Mr. Podderington.

"They seem to know one another, Jim," ventured Anthony. "Virginia, this is Mr. Podderington. Now please tell us the joke and who it's on. Sit down, everyone."

"Yes, yes! And time's flying. Please be quick!" added the other old man impatiently as he looked at the clock.

"I'll tell you," put in Harold, noting Virginia's beseeching look. "Virginia and I love one another and have for years. But she isn't allowed to look at me for fear Mr. Saxton will disinherit the family, and to tell you the truth, grandfather, I'm not supposed to look at Virginia, for dad says mother will never get a son from you if I marry a Weatherby. That's the truth!"

"Rot!" exclaimed Mr. Podderington. "I'll disinherit the whole lot of donkeys if you don't marry her—that's what! Toney, are the things never coming? We're late beginning our game."

"Yes, James, right away! You young folks go into the library now and talk about your troubles. And, Virginia, you write to your mother in the morning and tell her I've picked your husband, and his name's Harold Harcourt. You move first, James!"  
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(Continued on Page 2)